

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X. IV.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
W. H. HENDERSON, & CO.
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE.
Annual, per volume, \$1.00
Monthly, per month, 25c
Weekly, per week, 10c
Daily, per month, 25c
The enhanced value of paper and ink, with
the cost of postage, makes it necessary to charge
extra for the delivery of the paper to the post
office.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
BY BEN WADE AS WINTER DAVIS.

To the Supporters of the Government:

We have read, without surprise, but not
without indignation, the proclamation of the
President of the United States.

The members of the Administration are
responsible to the country for its conduct, and
it is their right and duty to check the en-
croachments of Executive on the authority
of Congress, to require it to confine itself
to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence that pro-
clamation without neglecting the rights of
the people, the rights of property, as well as
others in supporting the Administration, we
are not disposed to fall in the old way of as-
serting the rights of Congress.

The President's bill, "to prohibit the sale of
slaves in the District of Columbia," which in-
cluded the President to "hold for naught" the
will of Congress rather than his Government

The judgment of Congress which the
President has set aside is the exercise of an au-
thority exclusively vested in Congress by the
Constitution to determine what is the estab-
lished government in a State, and in what
manner it is to be established, and by the highest
power in the land.

The Supreme Court has formally declared

that the 4th article of the 17th article of
the Constitution, requiring the United
States to guarantee to every State a repub-
lican form of government,

"It rests with Congress to decide what govern-
ment and what representation of a State are admissible
under which they are appointed, as well as
their political character, and its decision is binding
on every other department of the Government, and
on the people of the State, and by the highest
power in the land."

The bill, "to prohibit the sale of slaves in the
District of Columbia," was passed by the supporters of
the administration, and by the highest power in the
land.

The bill did not therefore become a law, and
is therefore nothing.

The Proclamation is neither an approval
nor a veto of the bill. It is therefore a doc-
ument of the laws and Constitution of the
United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not
signing the bill, it is a political manifesto
against the administration, and its decision is binding
on every other department of the Government, and
on the people of the State, and by the highest
power in the land.

So far as it proposes to execute the bill
which is not a law, it is a grave Executive
usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts respecting the
rights of the members of the Administration to ap-
preciate the apology and usurpation be spread
before the Government.

The Proclamation says:

And, when the bill was presented to the
President of the United States for his approval as
soon as possible, he did not, and did not, to our
knowledge, support the bill.

It is to be assure, still this bill was pre-
sented with other bills which were signed.

At that time, the time for the "signing of
the bills" of the House, and the least inti-
mation of a desire for more time by the
President to consider this bill would have secured
a further postponement.

The bill was sent to ascertain if the
President had any further communication for
the House of Representatives reported that he
had none; and the friends of the bill, who had
already waited to ascertain his fate, had already informed us that the President
had resolved not to sign it.

The time of presentation, therefore, had
nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill was presented to the President
for more than a month in the House of Rep-
resentatives, which it passed the 27th of May; it was reported to the Senate, and
passed the Senate, after it came from the
House, on the 23 of July.

The ignorance of its contents is out of the
question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

On the contrary, he has reason to believe
that the bill was rejected by the House of
Representatives, in the course of its considera-
tion, in the hope of getting it passed by the Senate.

The bill, "to prohibit the sale of slaves in the
District of Columbia," was introduced into the
Senate, and, after the bill was rejected by the
House, it was introduced into the Senate, and
passed the Senate, after it came from the
House, on the 23 of July.

The ignorance of its contents is out of the
question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose
the bill had the full tacit of the President
by his silence.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-
stantially the same in all material points, and
identical in the points objected to in the pro-
clamation, had been laid before him for his
consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

The occasion is probably the most solemn and momentous one of the kind that our country will ever witness. We speak with a full consciousness of what we say. If the occasion shall be so improved as to bring about the defeat of Abraham Lincoln and the election of a conservative President, our country will be too flourishing and happy ever again to witness a kindred occasion of such gravity. If not, we will have no country, or at least no country that may witness the spectacle of a free choice of rulers by the people. Let the Chicago Convention set faithfully its high part. If it fail, the liberties of the American people, if not the hopes of the human race, must fail; because the hopes of the human race are measurably involved in the liberties of the American people, and because, partly by election and partly by necessity, the good and the wise of the land have made the Chicago Convention their representative in this critical hour of the national existence. A body upon which is thus centred the gaze of an empire and the hopes of mankind cannot fail. It must act conformably to justice and wisdom. It would be guided aright even by the providence of fate. But it is under the guidance of a higher Providence.

We take the following article from the New York Times of the tenth instant:

THE BANISHMENT OF THE COTTON CROPS.—The following information comes to us that a number of disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah, Ky., with their families, have arrived at Cairo on their way to Canada, having been banished by order of General Grant.

A similar order was applied to certain disloyal citizens of Maryland the other day, by order of Gen. Hunter, but was very promptly countermanded. General Hunter is to take the place of military officers a long time to comprehend that it is their business not to establish a complicated line of policy in dealing with rebels, but to get them out of the country as far as possible. He has, however, in the hands of a class—no doubt there is, and a very large class—the Federal States, that can be used with open arms, they are to prevent them from doing serious mischief. To banish them either to Dixie or to Canada does not prevent their doing mischief. It is a wholesale right which every civilized State reserves to itself. But the citizens of this Republic can only be treated by accepting the very doctrine that Dixie is a malignant and disloyal power, the United States no longer constitutes one, but two countries.

Gen. Payne's order of banishment, whether he sees it or not, takes that assumption. It is a very wise treason to set a date with. But a General in the field would find the means of thoroughly punishing them at home, instead of sending them abroad. In the case of many of them, it becomes a case of military oppression among those they take refuge with. They and their families, however, are eager to have sounded every day.

It is not, we presume, too late for the Executive to issue his countermanding order in this case. It is not the important thing that can well be conceived to give these border states the consideration of ordering them into banishment, and military officers who do not understand this lesson should be taught it.

The Remarks of Tim are just and forcible. Let us then wait for their proper effect, if possible, we beg to add in this relation

The General Assembly of Kentucky, when the mounting wave of rebellion broke upon our borders, declared that "no citizen" should be "impeached on account of his political opinions"; that "no citizen's property" should be "taken or confiscated because of such opinions"; and that "all peaceful citizens" who remained at home and attended to their private business until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, were "entitled to" and should "receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty, and their property." This declaration was at once repeated by General Anderson, who was then in command of the Department, and shortly after was reiterated by General Sherman, who succeeded General Anderson; and from that day to this the declaration has never been recalled or cancelled by any commander of the Department. On the contrary, it has been steadily reaffirmed by the successive commanders of the Department, having been reaffirmed finally by General Sherman himself in his letter to General Burbridge a few weeks ago.

In short, the declaration announces the settled policy of the Government in Kentucky with respect to the matter involved. This policy is self-evidently wise; and, if it were not self-evidently wise, its wisdom would have been made evident by experience, which has fully vindicated the policy.

In the course of the last three or four weeks, however, the military agents of the Government amongst us have arrested a very unusual number of citizens, some of whom, as they themselves allege, are totally ignorant of the charges against them, and all of whom are held in confinement, with the prospect of suffering banishment, indefinite imprisonment, or some other severe punishment, without the privilege of a trial of any description. Several of these citizens, as we are assured, are notoriously Conservative Union men, strong, true, self-sacrificing friends of the Union, who are conscious of no offence except that of opposition to Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency; and, if that is an offence, God knows Kentucky is swearing with offenders of the deepest dye, whose thick ranks are thickening daily. We know not if General Burbridge is fully cognizant of the number and character of the recent arrests in our State; but, if he is not, it is clearly his duty to become so, and to apply the proper corrective, which, as we conceive, is a speedy examination into the cases of those who have been arrested, with unequivocal directions that his subordinates shall proceed hereafter with greater regard to the settled policy of the Government as well as to the manifest dictates of prudence both civil and military. Under the practice which seems to have prevailed here for the last few weeks, the energy of our military force in effect has been devoted to concentrating and augmenting the hostile

army is now gathering. And soon it must burst upon the doomed object of its wrath. We are assured of this. And with this for the present we are content.

BOY Since Friday last, we have been visited by several gentlemen who were driven from their homes, in the lower course of our State bordering on the Ohio river, by the orders of Johnson, Sybert, and other gaule leaders. They were told that they must join the rebel ranks within three days, or suffer the penalty of death if they remained after that time. We have also received many letters from that section of the State imploring assistance, so that the conception which is to commence to-day may be averted. Our hearts have been filled with sadness as we perused these touching appeals, but we have had no means of offering consolation to the writers, for we know but little of the movements of our military authorities, while we feel very confident that the rebels have arranged their plans so that they will be able to force numbers of unwilling citizens into their ranks. We know that Jesse has been scouring the country between here and Covington with various small detachments, always keeping carefully out of the reach of our troops, but with the evident intention of keeping them all fully occupied in that section, so that they could not be detached or transferred to the lower part of the State. We know, too, that other prowling gangs have made bold diversions in the vicinity of our city, and have even thrown out intimations of raids upon the Indiana side of the river, which could have had no other object than to keep our troops fully employed. It is, therefore, Gen. Payne has it in his power to lend protection to our endangered friends in Adam Johnson's "military department," he must have the aid of Gen. Cushing and troops from Indiana, and, as they have always been prompt in their responses and energetic in their movements, we indulge the hope that such aid has been asked and afforded. Beyond this hope we have no word of encouragement to send to our friends, who have written to us, asking advice and assistance.

As we have before remarked, we know but little of military movements or designs in our State, but we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was. We gave it as our opinion that Johnson, as the ranking officer, would assume command, and stated, as an ascertained fact, that there had been a concert of the authorities to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the possible admission of Kentucky to the Union, and participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation, Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, we have performed our whole duty in warning the authorities of the suspicious movements of Johnson, Sybert, and others. Two weeks since, we gave notice that Johnson had crossed the Cumberland on the 27th ult., with a detachment of rebels, sixteen miles below Clarksville, and, after inquiring concerning the whereabouts of Sybert, shaped his course in the direction of Henderson, where Sybert was.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 3 A. M.

TO OUR AGENTS AND WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.—In consequence of the continued advancement of everything connected with the publishing of our paper, we can take no more subscriptions to our Weekly at club rates. We must have \$50 for each and every subscriber.

BUSHWHACKERS TO BE TRIED.—George Cook, Joshua Cook, Wm. Goodpastor, and Thomas J. Goodpastor, sometimes in January last were captured in Morgan county, Kentucky, by a detachment of the 45th Kentucky mounted infantry, and brought to this city and confined in the military prison, charged with bushwhacking and murder. W. H. Mitchell, a notorious guerrilla and highway robber, was made a prisoner in Fairfield, Kentucky, in the month of May last. He has been confined in the Military Prison of Louisville since his arrest. The five desperados will be sent to Washington to-day to be tried by the military commission now in session in that city. We understand that the evidence in regard to the charges preferred against them is very clear, and no doubt, when the facts are elicited before the court, the guilt of the parties will be established as conclusive.

THE OLD 32D.—The gallant old 32d Indiana volunteers arrived in this city from the front on Saturday night, and left yesterday morning over the Jeffersonville railroad for Indianapolis, to be mustered out of the service. No regiment during this war has seen more hardships, fought more gallantly, and won more honor than Indiana's 32d. The organization returns from the frost sadly demoralized in ranks, and with banners soiled and torn; yet each missing form was a hero sacrificed for a glorious cause, each stain upon the once bright escutcheons a mark of heroism, of bravery and honor. Faithfully cherish the memory of the fallen brave, and nobly, proudly, guard the war-worn battle-flags. The one died defending the honor of the other, and the other remains a proud monument of their daring and noble sacrifice. When the historian shall chronicle facts in relation to the service performed by the different regiments participating in this war, none will have a fairer, brighter record than the German 32d Indiana.

BUSHWHACKERS IN CARROLL COUNTY.—Missouri, on Tuesday of last week, twelve bushwhackers were seen in Carroll county, about twelve miles northeast of Carrollton. They had gone to the house of the widow Mitchell, and required her to give them dinner. While they were there, some fifteen or twenty citizens gathered together and approached the house, and when near it fired upon the bushwhackers, and unfortunately shot Mrs. Jake Calvert in the hand, and a little child had two of its fingers shot off. A Mr. Dugan, whom the bushwhackers had as a prisoner, after the firing, in attempting to escape and to his friends (the citizens), was shot dead, through mistake, by his own men. The citizens then retreated, and were pursued, in the direction of Mr. Stephen Mitchell's house.

The citizens were pursued to the timber, when the bushwhackers returned and burned Stephen Mitchell's house with all its contents. Mrs. Mitchell, in attempting to make her escape, was shot, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and coming out the back. It is thought the wound, though a severe one, will not prove mortal. At last account it was thought she would recover. Several of the citizens were wounded. It is not known whether any of the bushwhackers were hurt. They made their way into Ray county.

FOR THE Louisville Journal.—**GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.**—An equal number of students of this institution, which is open to all, and selected patronage, may be reckoned the following:

1. Its location, twelve miles north of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroad, gives it superior advantages.

2. It is accessible, and remarkably healthy—not a death of pupil or teacher having occurred in the institution since its establishment.

3. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

4. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

5. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

6. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

7. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

8. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

9. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

10. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

11. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

12. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

13. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

14. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

15. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

16. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

17. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

18. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

19. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

20. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

21. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

22. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

23. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

24. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

25. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

26. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

27. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

28. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

29. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

30. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

31. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

32. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

33. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

34. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

35. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

36. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

37. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

38. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

39. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

40. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

41. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

42. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

43. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

44. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

45. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

46. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

47. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

48. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

49. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

50. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

51. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

52. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

53. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

54. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

55. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

56. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

57. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

58. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

59. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

60. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

61. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

62. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

63. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

64. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

65. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

66. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

67. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

68. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

69. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

70. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

71. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

72. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

73. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

74. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

75. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

76. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

77. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

78. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

79. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

80. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

81. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

82. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

83. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

84. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

85. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

86. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

87. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

88. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

89. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

90. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

91. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

92. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

93. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

94. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

95. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

96. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

97. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

98. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

99. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

100. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

101. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

102. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

103. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

104. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

105. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

106. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

107. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

108. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

109. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

110. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

111. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

112. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

113. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

114. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

115. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

116. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

117. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

118. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

119. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

120. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

121. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

122. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

123. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

124. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

125. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

126. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

127. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

128. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

129. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

130. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

131. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

132. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

133. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

134. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

135. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

136. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

137. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

138. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

139. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

140. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

141. It is a school for girls, and not for boys.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

For the Louisville Sunday Journal

JOHN JENKINS

A. N. NORTHERN.

John Jenkins was a homely little man, clerk in a small dry goods establishment in the city of Louisville. He had smiled behind the counter, contriving to display immaculate shirt fronts, and irreproachable broad-cloth, on the most insignificant little salaries, for twenty years past.

He had dropped into a small clerkship on his first coming up to town, as that hole in the "puzzle" of life were only waiting till the player, Fortune, should fit him to it to be permanently filled, as in no changes on the board, "had that mainly tickle goddess ever altered his position."

Other fortune-seekers, from the country, had become substantial business men, and heads of families. Some had sunk below the notice of the well-bred, into the hideous pool of debauchery, that underlies the glittering surface of city life, and engulfs many a mother's darling. John viewed the forms with cheerful admiration, and the latter with sincere pity, for, though he had not realized the bright anticipations of his youth, he was contented because he was neither envious or malicious.

But years, which sometimes spare the heart, never spare the person, and John's once graceful little figure—now almost ascetic in its round proportions—gave but too faithful evidence of the approach of old age. Moreover, although he fondly imagined he could, by carefully brushing his side locks over the top of his head, conceal his baldness, "all the world" might see that under "Time's frosty breath, the little man's hair was fast disappearing, like leaves in Autumn.

I have said John was not envious, yet in direct contradiction of this assertion, I am about to relate an adventure which baffle him, in consequence of indulgence in this very passion, of which I have declared him guilty. This may sound paradoxical, but is any character at all times consistent with itself?

An old classmate, who, from beginnings small in his own, had become one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants in the city, seized by a strange yearning to revive the associations and talk over the exploits of his youth, invited John to spend a social evening with him at his own home. John's good nature would not allow him to refuse the invitation, though, in his secret heart, he could not help feeling that it came rather "late in the day."

Mr. Benton's establishment was not only costly and complete, but elegant. As John entered the drawing-room, he was almost blinded by the blaze of light from a brilliant chandelier. His feet sank into the soft turf of a carpet glowing with gorgous bouquets; his rotund figure, at every step, was reflected by splendid mirrors; he seated himself upon a luxurios sofa and gazed around upon costly pictures and statuettes. To say the truth, John did not feel quite at home amidst these elegant surroundings; he was soon set at ease, however, by the hearty grasp of the hand and cordial salutation of his old schoolfellow. Moreover, he was patronizingly entertained by Mrs. Benton, his evident admirer of all he saw around him having a gratified vanity as to install him into her good graces immediately. Miss Benton sang for him, and Mr. Benton, Jr., condescended to be quite facetious in his presence, and—though John did not see himself at his expense. His friend, to be sure, looked old—a good deal older than John—car-worn, too, and abstracted, and though his countenance brightened as they indulged in reminiscences of their school days, John could not fail to perceive that his habitual expression was not a happy one, and even he, charitable as he always was, was forced, reluctantly, to conclude that his friend must be of a morose disposition. How, otherwise, could a man be disengaged in such an ephemeral?

"Late in the evening, John, tearing himself away from the warm, bright parlor, stepped into the cold darkness, and on to the slippery pavement. He glanced up at the glowing windows, sighed, shivered, and jerking up his coat collar, hastened toward his lodgings as fast as a man of his figure could be expected to move. Letting himself in with his night-key, he stumbled along the passage and up the narrow stair-case, to his own room, upsetting on his way a coal-scuttle that had been (very appropriately) left upon the lower extremities of the first unlucky wight who should pass that way.

The dreariness of his cold, dark, solitary room struck into his soul, contrasted as it was with the light, warmth, and cheerfulness of the one he had just left, and moved even the mild-tempered John to bitter ejaculations—to say the least—not pious, as he stumbled over first a chair, and then a table, and catching his foot in a hole in the carpet, had nearly fallen on his nose, in his attempt to reach his match-case. In his impatience, several matches were struck without igniting, and several more were consumed before he could find his candle-stick, though it was in its usual place—for John was the pied of order—but the impatient little maid poked the truth of the adage, "Haste makes waste." At length, when he had succeeded in lighting his candle, the irritation of his feeling was rather increased than soothed by the revelation which it made of bare walls, faced carpet, tightly twisted curtain, and gaudy, unattractive bed-cover. A few coils smouldered in the grate; he looked around for his scuttle, for his chaff tilted to the bone, when, not finding it, he suddenly remembred his nightly allowance had not been brought up before he went out, and that he had given an order for it to be left at his door. With that remembrance came the appalling conviction that his (John's) coal-scuttle was at that moment lying at the foot of the stairs, with the coal scattered from the top to the bottom step. Catching up the candle he rushed out into the passage, and grasping the balustrade with one hand, he slipped, slid, and crunched his way down to the hall below. There, seizing the unconscious scuttle with an angry jerk, he began his toilsome ascent. With wrist bands pushed back, and numerous snorts and puffs and ejaculations, laboriously picked up the largest coals and threw them into the scuttle, and when tired and begrimed with soot, he reached the top step, found, to his increased annoyance, that he should be obliged to go back for his candle, which he had left at the foot of the stairs.

Finding himself at length in the passage above, with both candle and scuttle, he began to comfort himself with the thought that now his labors were nearly ended, and was moving toward his own door, when he was suddenly transfixed with the words, "Who's there? What do you want?" bellowed forth a stern-toned voice, which voice was immediately followed by the appearance of a hideous visage, and a villainous looking pistol, in a slightly opened door just before him.

The visage stared at John in mute astonishment, and John returned the stare with a look of discomfited recognition, until the door, slowly opening, disclosed, in addition to the visage, a stalwart body hairy and stiff.

"Does he look like a happy man?" John, as he recalled his earthen face, felt obliged to admit that he did not. Said voice:

"He has devoted his whole life to the accumulation of wealth, and his labors have been crowned with success. He has every luxury that money can purchase—a splendid home, adorned by costly works of art—a glittering equipage, and obsequious train of servants—but having attained these objects of his youthful ambition too gradually to enjoy their ephemeral and only real charm—now—*and* failing to find in them the pleasure he had fondly anticipated, he assumed his disappointment not to the unsympathetic nature of the objects themselves, but to the fact that there are yet higher grades in the social ladder still to be climbed, which were hidden from his sight until he had attained his present eminence.

"By thunder, Jenkins, is that you?" exclaimed the gentleman of the airy costume. "You make as much noise as a coach-and-six. What on earth were you doing?"

"No—nothing," said John, hesitatingly. "I've been out spending the evening, and have just returned."

"Returned from visiting in company with a scuttle and a candle! You must have been visiting a chimney sweep, then, from the appearance of your hands and face."

With this the facetious gentleman closed his door, and John made another and finally suc-

cessful effort to reach his own room, more interested than he had been in ten years.

His wretched neighbor was not only the acknowledged wit of the house, but was very gallant in his attention to a certain spinster, toward whom John himself had, for some time, cast admiring glances, and the sensitive little man well knew that before noon of next day, his ludicrous nocturnal adventure would be published to the whole house, spinster included. Having finally kindled a fire, and washed his hands, he drew a chair in front of the now glowing grate, and sat down to warm himself and think. First his imagination took me with representations of the faces of the various gentlemen of his acquaintance, for the most part, who were the stronger of them, and the greater is his sorrow over their loss. Perhaps you think the possession of wealth would increase your social influence, and, in that way, add to your happiness. It is true, the power to serve others that a rich man has will always draw around him a crowd of flattery, sycophants, but if he is a man of any discernment, he must see that the wise, the good, and the independent, value him only for what he is—not for what he has."

John listened with rapt attention to this reasoning of the Vice. Convinced on this point, yet not entirely cured of his curious discontent, he said:

"But there are other positions and occupations in life, in which man, not burdened by the care of riches, can possess authority and influence in the world. A General who has not unlimited sway over the thousands in his command, and who has absolute control of the happiness and prosperity of the citizens in his military district, must be contented; he feels that he is of consequence in the world—that men look up to him."

"Ah!" said the voice—"an immense, an awful responsibility rests upon a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious soldiery or lack of ammunition—such circumstances often thwart the best laid schemes, while an undiscerned cause of failure is often the result of a want of foresight, or of a want of proper preparation."

"My dear friend, I am truly distressed by your unhappiness, though I do not at all wonder at it. I am only astonished that a man who has this power over the lives of others—a responsibility that renders the General thoughtful, vigilant, and full of care, while the light-hearted private is whiling away the camp life, in boyish diversions. The General, if conscientious, must pass sleepless nights and days in planning the line of conduct in pursuit of which he will be not only victorious but merciful. If merely what the world calls patriotic—that is, inspired by love for his own country—and that, for his foes—he tries not only to vanquish but to subvert. If ambitious, he only desires victory, not caring, though the gaping wounds of his unhappy country may be bled afresh from each deadly triumph. It does not disquiet him to know that the tree of Glory yields no fruit—no healing balm for his wounds, as long as it affords laurels for his brow. Whatever may be the object, the road to victory is over difficulties only to be surmounted by painful trial and privation. Only the man of elevated goodness—contests with the approval of his own conscience—the worldly man—and I am considering the General merely as a worldly man—craves the applause of the multitude. This feeling was recognized and gratified in the triumphs given by the Romans to their victorious Generals. But unfortunate is that man whose happiness depends upon the plaudits of the unthinking multitude! Totally unable to appreciate the difficulties of his situation, they give to success the admiration due only to merit, and bitterly condemn as vanquished to-day whom yesterday, as victor, they adored, although as much vigilance, forethought, and activity may have been displayed in the former case as in the latter. History furnishes no example of General's universally successful, a fact which, in a home government, a deficiency of supplies, a seditious sold